

1-Autoimmune thyroiditis is mainly associated with:

- A- Expression of class II HLA on the surface of target tissue
- B- Infection of thyroid tissue directly by specific virus
- C- Anti-thyroid globulin antibody
- D- DR4 Genotype

2- There is a strong association between family history of Graves' disease and one of the following MHC class II haplotypes:

- A- DR3 and DQa Genotype
- B- DR5 Genotype
- C- DR4 Genotype
- D- DR6 Genotype

3- The following can help in diagnosis of Graves's disease:

- A- Increased radioactive iodine uptake
- B- Decreased total and free T4
- C- Presence of anti-thyroglobulin antibodies
- D- Decrease total and T3

4- The most appropriate drug used for treatment patient with Parkinson disease and hyperprolactinemia is:

- A- Metchlopramide
- B- Chlorpromazine
- C- Benztropine
- D- Bromocriptine

5- The following drug is GHRH analogue:

- A- Sandostatin
- B- Sermorlin
- C- Somatrem
- D- Egvisomant

6- The following can cause Hyperprolactinemia EXCEPT:

- A- Cabrigaline
- B- TRH (Thyroid releasing hormone)
- C- Metacholypramide
- D- Antipsychotic

7- Desmopressin is used for treatment of:

- A- Hypertension
- B- Pituitary dwarfism
- C- Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
- D- Von willebrand disease

8- A common adverse effect of oxytocin is:

- A- Hypernatremia
- B- Hypotension
- C- Cardiac arrhythmia
- D- Hypocalcaemia

9- the exaggerated secretion of vasopressin can lead to:

- A- Mild hypertension
- B- Diabetes insipidus
- C- SIADH
- D- Diabetes Mellitus

10- Hormones stimulating the anterior pituitary gland are secreted by the:

- A- Pineal gland
- B- Hypothalamus
- C- Adrenal Cortex
- D- Thyroid gland

11- which hormone secreted by the pituitary gland is involved in uterine contraction during labor?

- A- Anti-diuretic hormone (ADH)
- B- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)
- C- Growth Hormone (GH)
- D- Oxytocin

12- Growth hormone secretion is stimulated by:

- A- Increase blood glucose level
- B- Protein deficient meal
- C- Deep sleep
- D- Increased level of somatostatin

13- The function of melatonin is:

- A- Emulsification of body fat
- B- Keeping the potassium intake
- C- Regulating body's Circadian rhythm
- D- Hormone growth hormone

14- The bound form of hormone is?

- A- Active form of hormone
- B- Excreted by the kidney
- C- A \_\_\_\_\_ form of hormone
- D- Usually destroyed

15- A chemical substance secreted from a cell, using the \_\_\_\_\_?

- A- Autoimmune function
- B- Paracrine function
- C- Endocrine function
- D- Juxtacrine function

16- A shift in Blood calcium levels directly stimulates secretion of:

- A- Parathyroid hormone
- B- Calcitonin
- C- Active form of vita
- D- Thyroxin

17- the mutation of which of the following hormones would be with endemic goiter?

- A- TSH
- B- Thyroxin
- C- (T3)
- D- Form of T

18- which of the following is NOT a complication of total thyroiditis?

- A- Bleeding
- B- Airway obstruction
- C- Hormones
- D- Hypercalcemia

19- The general function of the parathyroid gland aims to

- A- Decrease calcium concentrations in body fluid
- B- Decrease potassium concentrations in body fluid
- C- Increase Potassium concentrations in body fluid
- D- Increase Calcium concentrations in body fluid

20- which one is NOT a symptom of hypothyroidism?

- A- Easy fatigability
- B- Weight gain
- C- Cold intolerance
- D- Protrusion of eyeball

21- In Goiter

- A- T3 and T4 decrease while TSH increases
- B- T3, T4 and TSH levels increase
- C- T3 and T4 increase while TSH decrease
- D- T3,T4 and TSH levels decrease

22- Aldosterone is secreted by?

- A- Zona Glomerulosa
- B- Zona Reticularis
- C- Zona Fasciculata
- D- Adrenal Medulla

23- Glucocorticoids, main action is to

- A- Increase uptake of glucose by muscle tissue
- B- Increase blood glucose level
- C- Decrease protein breakdown
- D- Decrease lipid breakdown

24- The main action of Aldosterone on distal convoluted tubule (DCT) of kidney is

- A- Na Reabsorption
- B- Na secretion
- C- K reabsorption
- D- H secretion

25- the secretion of cortisol from Adrenal Cortex is regulated by

- A- Epinephrine
- B- ACTH
- C- FSH
- D- Angiotensinogen

26- A feature NOT seen in diabetes insipidus is

- A- Polyuria
- B- Decrease specific gravity of urine
- C- Hyperkalemia
- D- Hyponatremia

27- Increase in growth hormone before puberty leads to

- A- Gigantism
- B- Cretinism
- C- Acromegaly
- D- Dwarfism

28- Cause of graves's disease is:

- A- Autoantibody which stimulate TSH receptor
- B- Autoantibody which bind to thyroglobulin
- C- Immunoglobulin suppressing TSH receptor
- D- Secondary to simple goiter

29- The most common cause of hypothyroidism is

- A- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- B- Suppurative thyroiditis
- C- Riedel's thyroiditis
- D- Drug-induced thyroiditis

30- Most common pathway for spread of papillary carcinoma of thyroid gland is:

- A- Lymphatic
- B- Hematogenous
- C- Direct spread
- D- Implantation

31- Histopathologic criteria for the diagnosis of papillary carcinoma of thyroid include:

- A- Psammoma bodies formation
- B- Dense basophilic appearance of nuclei
- C- Lymphoid follicles with germinal center invade thyroid tissue
- D- Hurthle cells lining the thyroid follicles

32- which type of the following thyroid carcinoma is associated with amyloid secretion:

- A- Medullary carcinoma
- B- Papillary carcinoma
- C- Follicular carcinoma
- D- Anaplastic carcinoma

33- the structure that is effected by early pituitary tumor is

- A- Optic chiasm
- B- Olfactory nerve
- C- Sixth cranial nerve

34- The structure postrolateral to the thyroid lobe is the

- A- Larynx
- B- Pharynx
- C- Esophagus
- D- Internal jugular vein

35- Parathyroid glands are supplied mainly by the:

- A- Superior thyroid arteries
- B- Inferior thyroid arteries
- C- Middle thyroid arteries
- D- Thyroidae ima artery

36- Rathke's pouch is a part of the origin of:

- A- Thyroid gland
- B- Parathyroid gland
- C- Pituitary gland
- D- Thymus gland

37- The origin of thyrioid diverticulum is

- A- Ectodermal
- B- Endodermal
- C- Both mesodermal and ectodermal
- D- Both endodermal and ectodermal

38- Superior parathyroid gland develops from the:

- A- 3<sup>rd</sup> pharyngeal pouch
- B- 4<sup>th</sup> pharyngeal pouch
- C- 5<sup>th</sup> pharyngeal pouch
- D- 6<sup>th</sup> pharyngeal pouch

39- One of acidophilis of pars distalis is:

- A- Thyrotrophs
- B- Gonadotrophs
- C- Corticotrophs
- D- Mammotrophs

40- Cells of Zona fasciculate:

- A- ????
- B- ????
- C- -
- D- ????

41- Adenoma of the pituitary may affect?

- A- Vision
- B- Hearing
- C- Smell
- D- Taste

42- During surgical removal of the thyroid gland the nerve may get injured is

- A- Vagus
- B- Facial
- C- Lingual
- D- Recurrent laryngeal

43- Insulin hormone performs its functions through

- A- cAMP
- B- Kinase Cascade
- C- Intracellular receptors
- D- Binding to calcium

44- Glucose transporters that are increased by effect of insulin are available in:

- A- Skeletal muscles
- B- Brain cells
- C- RBC's
- D- Liver cells

45- Thyrotrophin releasing hormone (TRH) is

- A- Is produced by the thyroid gland
- B- Is produced by the pituitary gland
- C- Is a stimulator of TSH secretion
- D- Is an inhibitor of thyroid hormones

46- Free T4

- A- Binds to extracellular receptors
- B- Is the most active form of thyroid hormone
- C- Is produced from T3 in extra thyroid tissues
- D- Is reduced in cases of Hashimoto's thyroiditis

47- Thyrotoxic manifestations include one of the followings:

- A- Decreased heart rate (bradycardia)
- B- Increased weight
- C- Inability to sleep (insomnia)
- D- Dry skin

48- during prolonged fasting RBC's use the following as a fuel?

- A- Glucose
- B- Fatty acid
- C- Ketone bodies
- D- Amino acids



49- a newborn was investigated 24 hours after birth for his thyroid function status, results show that his serum TSH is abnormally elevated what is the proper diagnosis?

- A- Conn's disease
- B- Congenital hyperthyroidism
- C- secondary hypothyroidism
- D- T3 thyroiditis